This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

Claim 1 (withdrawn): A method for modulating apoptotic cell death in a population of cells, comprising modulating the amount of a transcriptional regulator of apoptosis available to bind to a target polynucleotide in the cells, wherein the transcriptional regulator of apoptosis is a member of the Y-box nucleic acid binding family of polypeptides.

Claim 2 (withdrawn): The method of claim 1, wherein the transcriptional regulator of apoptosis comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) SEQ ID NO: 39;

(b) sequences having at least 75% identity to SEQ ID NO: 39; and

(c) sequences having at least 90% identity to SEQ ID NO: 39.

Claim 3 (withdrawn): The method of claim 1, wherein the transcriptional regulator of apoptosis comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) SEQ ID NO: 40;

(b) sequences having at least 75% identity to SEQ ID NO: 40; and

(c) sequences having at least 90% identity to SEQ ID NO: 40.

Claim 4 (withdrawn): The method of claim 1, comprising contacting the population of cells with a genetic construct comprising a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) human YB-1 (SEQ ID NO: 40); and

(b) the cold shock domain in human YB-1 (SEQ ID NO: 39);

(c) sequences having at least 75% identity to a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 39 and 40; and

(d) sequences having at least 90% identity to a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 39 and 40.

Claim 5 (withdrawn): The method of claim 1, wherein the cells are selected from the group consisting of: tumor cells; cells of the immune system; embryonic cells; cells of the nervous system; and cells infected with intracellular pathogens.

Claim 6 (currently amended): A method for increasing apoptotic cell death in a population of cells, comprising reducing the amount of a transcriptional regulator of apoptosis available to bind to a target polynucleotide in the cells by contacting the population of cells with an anti-sense oligonucleotide directed against the transcriptional regulator of apoptosis, wherein the transcriptional regulator of apoptosis comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 39 and 40 and wherein reducing the amount of the transcriptional regulator of apoptosis available to bind to the target polynucleotide leads to an increase in apoptotic cell death.

Claims 7 and 8 (canceled).

Claim 9 (original): The method of claim 6, wherein the cells are tumor cells.

Claims 10 and 11 (canceled).

Claim 12 (withdrawn): A method for modulating apoptotic cell death in a population of cells, comprising modulating the binding of a transcriptional regulator of apoptosis to a regulatory polynucleotide in the cells, wherein the transcriptional regulator of apoptosis is selected from the group consisting of:

(a) members of the Y-box nucleic acid binding family of polypeptides;

(b) SEQ ID NO: 39 and 40;

(c) sequences having at least 75% identity to a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 39 and 40; and

(d) sequence having at least 90% identity to a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 39 and 40.

Claim 13 (withdrawn): A method for increasing the sensitivity of tumor cells to a DNA-damaging agent, comprising contacting the tumor cells with an oligonucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) decoy oligonucleotides comprising a transcriptional regulator of apoptosis binding site; and

(b) anti-sense oligonucleotides directed against a transcriptional regulator of apoptosis;

wherein the transcriptional regulator of apoptosis is a member of the Y-box nucleic acid binding family of polypeptides.

Claim 14 (currently amended): A method for increasing p53-mediated apoptosis in a cell population, comprising reducing the amount of a transcriptional regulator of apoptosis available to bind to a target polynucleotide in the cells by contacting the population of cells with an anti-sense oligonucleotide directed against the transcriptional regulator of apoptosis, thereby increasing expression of p53 and increasing p53-mediated apoptosis, wherein the transcriptional regulator of apoptosis is selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 39 and 40.

Claims 15-22 (canceled).

Claim 23 (withdrawn): A method for identifying a cell population responsive to treatment with an apoptosis modulatory agent, comprising:

(a) contacting the cell population with a component selected from the group consisting of:

(1) anti-sense oligonucleotides directed against a transcriptional regulator of apoptosis;

(2) decoy oligonucleotides comprising a transcriptional regulatory of apoptosis binding site; and (3) polynucleotides encoding a transcriptional regulator of apoptosis; and

(b) determining whether the level of apoptosis in the cell population is thereby modulated,

wherein the transcriptional regulator of apoptosis is a member of the Y-box nucleic acid binding family of polypeptides.

Claim 24 (currently amended): The method of claim ~~11~~ 28, wherein the decoy oligonucleotide comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 2 and 11.

Claim 25 (previously presented): The method of claim 14, wherein the cells are tumor cells.

Claims 26 and 27 (canceled).

Claim 28 (new): A method for increasing apoptotic cell death in a population of cells, comprising reducing the amount of a transcriptional regulator of apoptosis available to bind to a target polynucleotide in the cells by contacting the population of cells with a decoy oligonucleotide comprising a transcriptional regulator of apoptosis binding site, wherein the transcriptional regulator of apoptosis comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 39 and 40 and wherein reducing the amount of the transcriptional regulator of apoptosis available to bind to the target polynucleotide leads to an increase in apoptotic cell death.

Claim 29 (new): The method of claim 28, wherein the cells are tumor cells.

Claim 30 (new): A method for increasing p53-mediated apoptosis in a cell population, comprising reducing the amount of a transcriptional regulator of apoptosis available to bind to a target polynucleotide in the cells by contacting the population of cells with a decoy oligonucleotide comprising a transcriptional regulator of apoptosis binding site, thereby increasing expression of p53 and increasing p53-mediated apoptosis, wherein the transcriptional regulator of apoptosis is selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 39 and 40.

Claim 31 (new): The method of claim 30, wherein the cells are tumor cells.

Claim 32 (new): The method of claim 30, wherein the decoy oligonucleotide is selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 2 and 11.

Claim 33 (new): The method of claim 6, wherein the anti-sense oligonucleotide is selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 19-23 and 29-33.

Claim 34 (new): The method of claim 14, wherein the anti-sense oligonucleotide is selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 19-23 and 29-33.